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Electrical Depilator

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an electrical depilator, in particular, to an electrical depilator which is easy in die sinking, convenient in assembling, and of low cost.

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Description of the Related Art

There are various electrical depilators with different constructions in conventional technology and there are a great many patents relating to depilators. Fig. 1 shows a type of depilator among conventional ones. The depilator comprises a main body 1', a motor 2', a reduction gear set 3', an arcuate shaft 4', a set of base pieces 5' and thin clipping pieces 6'. Each clipping piece 6' is fixed on a corresponding base piece 5', that is, the thin clipping piece 6' is supported on and driven by the base piece 5' to move correspondingly. The whole set of base pieces 5' are coupled together by shifting yokes (not shown, or by bearing housings or shaft pins) so as to rotate synchronously. The whole set of base pieces 5' and the thin clipping pieces 6' are fitted over the arcuate shaft 4' which is supported on a shaft seat of the main body 1'. A first stage gear of the reduction gear set 3' meshes with a driving wheel of the motor 2', and a last stage gear is fixed on the base piece 5' which is located at the endmost position.

When it is energized, the driving wheel of the motor 2' drives the whole set of base pieces 5' and the thin clipping pieces 6' supported on the base pieces 5' through the reduction gear set 3' to rotate around the arcuate shaft 4'. Thereby, the clipping pieces 6' on the gradually-narrowed side of the arcuate shaft 4' are caused to perform a clipping action by the way of being pressed by the base pieces 5', and those on the gradually-widened side of the arcuate shaft 4' perform a loosening action. Thus, hairs are depilated rapidly on the gradually-narrowed side of the arcuate shaft 4' by the

clipping pieces 6', while the depilated hairs are thrown into the hair-collecting box on the gradually-widened side of the arcuate shaft 4'. Therefore, such depilator can depilate hairs rapidly.

However, it can be readily appreciated that the above-mentioned depilator has

5 the following disadvantages after a close study of its structure.

The depilator comprises a plurality of base pieces 5' performing pressure transfer and motion functions and thin clipping pieces 6' supported by the pieces 5' and performing a hair clipping function. In addition, the plurality of base pieces 5' and the clipping pieces 6' are arranged alternately in the following manner: one base piece
10 5' → two thin clipping pieces 6' → one base piece 5' ... and so on. Thus, there are too many members, which need die sinking not only for forming base piece 5' but also for forming thin clipping pieces 6'. Therefore, it is difficult in die sinking. Furthermore, the cost of manufacture is high because the structure of the depilator is complicated and the thin clipping pieces 6' are generally made of metals. Moreover, the assembling
15 procedure is very troublesome because of the alternate arrangement in the form of one base piece 5' → two thin clipping pieces 6' → one base piece 5' ... and so on.

Summary of Invention

In view of the above disadvantages in the conventional art, it is an object of the

20 present invention to provide an electrical depilator which is easy in die sinking, convenient in assembling, and of low cost.

In order to achieve one or more aspects of the above object, the present invention provides the following technical schemes:

An electrical depilator, comprising substantially a main body, a motor, a reduction

25 gear set, an arcuate shaft and a set of single-pieces. The arcuate shaft is supported on a shaft seat of the main body. A first stage gear of the reduction gear set meshes with a driving wheel of the motor, and a last stage gear is fixed on the single-piece which is located at the endmost position. Each single-piece has a clipping surface and a supporting portion. The whole set of single-pieces are arranged with the clipping
30 surfaces opposite to each other. A clipping gap is formed between the opposite surfaces of two single-pieces. The whole set of single-pieces are coupled together by fixing

members to rotate synchronously. The whole set of single-pieces are fitted over the arcuate shaft all together.

The fixing members are shifting yokes which are formed on both sides of each single-piece. One shifting yoke on a single-piece is inserted into and locked with another shifting yoke of an adjacent single-piece, thus the whole set of single-pieces are coupled together and rotated synchronously.

The fixing members are fork bodies which are provided with shaft holes at centers thereof corresponding to the position of the arcuate shaft. Each single-piece is provided at both sides with fork shaped slots. Both sides of each fork body are inserted into and locked with two fork shaped slots of two adjacent single-pieces, thus the whole set of single-pieces are coupled together and rotated synchronously.

A thin piece is fixed on each fork body. The thin pieces and the fork bodies, together with the whole set of single-pieces, are fitted over the arcuate shaft. The thin piece is provided between two opposite clipping surfaces of two single-pieces, and two clipping gaps are formed between both sides of each thin piece and clipping surfaces of two single-pieces, respectively.

The fixing members are bearing housings. The whole set of single-pieces are coupled together by the bearing housings to be rotated synchronously.

The fixing members are shaft pins. The whole set of single-pieces are coupled together by the shaft pins to be rotated synchronously.

With the above structure, when energized, the driving wheel of the motor drives the whole set of singe-pieces through the reduction gear set to rotate around the arcuate shaft. Thereby, the single-pieces on the gradually-narrowed side of the arcuate shaft are caused to perform a clipping action, and those on the gradually-widened side of the arcuate shaft perform a loosening action. Thus, hairs are depilated quickly on the gradually-narrowed side of the arcuate shaft directly by use of the clipping surfaces of the singe-pieces, so as to depilate hairs quickly.

The electrical depilator according to the present invention has the following advantages over the prior arts. The depilator only has a plurality of single-pieces. That is, the two types of pieces in the conventional art, i.e. the base pieces performing pressure transfer and motion functions and the thin clipping pieces supported by the pieces and

performing a hair clipping function, are simplified as one type of single-pieces. As a result, the thin clipping pieces are eliminated. Thus, the number of members is reduced, which facilitates the die sinking because only the die for forming single-pieces is needed. In addition, the structure is greatly simplified and only the single-pieces are required to be assembled in assembling. Therefore, the assembling procedure is easy and the cost is reduced.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing the structure of a conventional electrical depilator;

Fig. 2 is a view showing an appearance of the depilator according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a partial exploded perspective view of the depilator according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a side view of a single-piece according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a top view of a single-piece according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a bottom view of a single-piece according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a single-piece according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is another perspective view of a single-piece according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the whole set of single-pieces assembled on an arcuate shaft according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a view partially showing the parts in Fig. 3 being assembled;

Fig. 11 is a partially exploded perspective view according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of a single-piece according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is another perspective view of a single-piece according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of a fork body according to another embodiment of the present invention;

5 Fig. 15 is a partially exploded perspective view according to yet another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view showing the fork body and the thin piece being assembled according to yet another embodiment of the present invention.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to attached drawings.

As shown in Fig. 2 in conjunction with Fig. 3, an electrical depilator according to one preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a main body 1, a motor 15 (not shown), a reduction gear set 3, an arcuate shaft 4 and a set of single-pieces 5.

The arcuate shaft 4 is supported on a shaft seat 11 of the main body 1.

A first stage gear 31 of the reduction gear set 3 meshes with the driving wheel (not shown) of the motor, and a last stage gear 32 is fixed on the single-piece 5 which is located at the endmost position.

20 Each single-piece 5 has a clipping surface 51 and a supporting portion 52, as shown in Figs. 4-8. The whole set of single-pieces 5 are arranged in such a manner that the clipping surfaces 51 are opposite to each other. A clipping gap A is formed between the opposite surfaces 51 of two single-pieces 5, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The whole set of single-pieces 5 are coupled together by fixing members so as to rotate synchronously. The fixing members can have a variety of specific structures. As shown 25 in Figs. 4-8 of this embodiment, the fixing members are shifting yokes 53 which are formed on both sides of each single-piece 5. One shifting yoke 53 on each single-piece 5 is inserted into and locked with another shifting yoke 53 on the adjacent single-piece 5, thus the whole set of single-pieces 5 are coupled together and rotated synchronously. In 30 another embodiment, the fixing members can also be fork bodies 54 shown in Fig. 14 which have three fork feet 542 respectively and are provided with shaft holes 541 at

centers thereof corresponding to the inserting position of the arcuate shaft 4. As shown in conjunction with Figs. 12 and 13, each single-piece 5 is provided at both sides thereof with fork shaped slots 501. Both sides of each fork body (that is, the three fork feet 542) are inserted into and locked with two fork shaped slots 501 of two adjacent 5 single-pieces 5, thus the whole set of single-pieces 5 are coupled together and rotated synchronously. The fixing members can also be bearing housings which are not shown in drawings, by which the whole set of single-pieces 5 are coupled together and rotated synchronously. The fixing members can also be shaft pins which are not shown in drawings, by which the whole set of single-pieces 5 are coupled together and rotated 10 synchronously. Referring to Figs 9 and 11, the whole set of single-pieces 5 are fitted over the arcuate shaft 4 all together.

To facilitate the assembling of the single-pieces 5 in the set, in the embodiment, firstly the whole set of single-pieces 5 are mounted on the shaft seat 11 by the arcuate shaft 4 and are fixed by a spring 6. Then the arcuate shaft 4, the reduction gear set 3 15 and the shaft seat 11 are covered by a shell 12, only the whole set of single-pieces 5 are exposed for depilating. Therefore, the depilator has a good appearance, as shown in Fig. 10.

With the above structure according to the present embodiment, when energized, the driving wheel of the motor drives the whole set of singe-pieces 5 through the 20 reduction gear set 3 to rotate around the arcuate shaft 4. Thereby, the singe-pieces 5 on the gradually-narrowed side of the arcuate shaft are caused to perform a clipping action, and those on the gradually-widened side of the arcuate shaft perform a loosening action. Thus, hairs are depilated on the gradually-narrowed side of the arcuate shaft directly by 25 use of the clipping surfaces of the singe-pieces 5 so as to depilate hairs quickly. Two types of pieces in the conventional art, i.e. the base pieces 5' and the thin clipping pieces 6', are simplified as a type of single-pieces in the present invention, with the thin 30 clipping pieces 6' being eliminated. Thus, the number of members is reduced, which facilitates the die sinking because only the die for forming single-pieces 5 is needed. In addition, the structure is greatly simplified and only the single-pieces 5 are required to be assembled during the assembly process. Therefore, the assembly is easy and the cost is reduced.

As shown in Figs. 15-16, a thin piece 55 is fixed on each fork body 54 shown in Fig. 14 according to yet another embodiment of the present invention. The thin pieces 55 and the fork bodies 54, together with the whole set of single-pieces 5, are fitted over the arcuate shaft 4. The thin piece 55 is provided between two opposite clipping surfaces 51 of two single-pieces 5, and two clipping gaps A are formed between both sides of each thin piece 55 and clipping surfaces 51 of two single-pieces 5, respectively. (That is, the gap A in Fig. 2 is divided into two parts.) Compared with the conventional art, two thin pieces are eliminated in this embodiment. Therefore, it is easy in die sinking, convenient in assembling, and of low cost. In addition, compared with the above two embodiments, this embodiment has twice the gaps with further introducing only one thin-piece 55. Thus, it has a better performance of depilating.